NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN BUGH SMITH, Maper. WILLIAM SHANK, Hecorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

Deputy Marshale-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele, there of the Maries John Chumbley, ex-offer, first res L. Bynn, second; and John Reddick, third.

Tur Assesse-William Driver, or of the large Benerus Collector A. B. Shankland. Water The Collector-St. H. Sarrett. parisonal Tregenter-R Henry.

Wharf Master-Thomas Links, Superintendent of the Workhouse -2. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Worls-James Wyath. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Seuburg. Sector of the Commery-T, H. McBride. Street Occaver - J. L. Blewart. City Atterniya John Melbatt Smith:

CITY COUNCIL.

Bourd of Ablemen-M. M. Brien, President; J. E. Nuwmau, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheut-ham, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jan. Robb. sarwinos Council-W. P. Jones, Pretident; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Slowart. Louis Hough, W. Mniline, James Turner, G. M. South unte, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CAT COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scorel and Cole. Water Works-Andergon, Smith and Canthorne. Sweets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgute, Davis, Brien May Seld , Chestham and Clathorne

Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Shoan. schools-Chratham, May field and Knowles Fire Department-Cready, Introduced Newman, ffus-Driver, Chestham and Invis. Construction, Stewart and Mewman, Market Home Roberts, Stawart and Turunr Stores-Hough, Chalborne and Davis. Police Clicatham, Brien and Anderson Apringe - Hough, Claibnene and Brien. Workhoms Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Expenditures siColo, Smarel and

Public Property Brien, Chestham and Terner. Post House-Maydeld, Juney and Roberts.

are The Board of a dermen meets the Torodays sext preceding the second and rough Thursdays in each mouth, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each menth,

NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Bough. First Leesternst-Wm. Varbrough. Second Lieutenant-John H. Davis.

wes Wm Jacketo, John Care ole Jool Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Stayo, John Knyles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Sobert Scott, W. G. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

The Police Court is opened every morning wine o'clack.

COUNTY OFFICERS,

Sterif -lames M. Hinton, Doneties - Thomas Hobgon and J. R. Hachanan. Register - Phincip Garrett Trustee-W. Juster Taylor. Chouser-'N H. Helchar. Kanger-John Corbits.

L'ennana Callactur J. G. Belley, Enilroad Ton Collector W. D. Robertson Constables for the Nastaille District-John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Bon, James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

mo" The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in sault month, and the Quarterly Court, compound of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Julge-Hou. Nathaniel Baxter. Glark-Bayid C. Love. The Court meets the that Monday in March

and September. CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge-Hon. William K. Turner. Chek-Chartes E. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT. Chancellor-Hon. Samuel D. Friercon.

Clerk and Mester-J. E. Gleaves. As The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F.

Jony F. Hips, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashnille, Ferm.

Temesse Ladge, No. 1-Moots overy Tuesday Eveneg, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are: O. S. Legueur, N G.; J. E. Milis, V. et.; J. L. Weakley, Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer.

Trabue Lodge, No. 10-Mects at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. I. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer,

Shalley Lodge, No. 99-Mosts of their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday kvening. The officers are : O. C. Cevert, N.O.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Socretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurers Lodge, No. 165, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Phereday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - BitterSch, Secretary; Geo. Seiferle, Trousurer.

Ridgely Encompanent, No. 1-Meets at the above Bal on the first and third Wednesdays of each month The officers are: J. E. Mille, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P. a. F. Puller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe ; B. R. Outter, Treasurer.

Olive Branch Encompound, No. 4-Mccte at the above Ha'l on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. This officers are: Jus. T Bell, C.P.; Boury Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; R. Friedman, J.W. Charles Etroher, Striber J. N. Ward, Treasorer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS,

Post-Hendquarters on High street. Gen Negley, Disrost-Beafquarters on Summer strest (Dr. Ford's randence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U.S. Infantry, A. A. A. O.

Propost Marshal-Hendquarters at the Capitol. A. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Amident Quartersusser - Headquartura or

Chorry street; No. 10, [Judge Catron's residence.] Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Aminiant Quartermenter-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermaster-Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb.

Americal Quartermenter-No. 37, Markot alrest -Capt. J. M. Hale. Chief Committeey-Hendquarters, No. 10, Vine at. Capt. M. Macfonly. Columniancy of Subsidence-Strond struct; Capt, S

Linio. Acting Commissory of Subsistence-Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allan-Medical Director Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old

eridence.) Sargeon, E. Swift. Medical Puresyer's Office-Church street, Masonic Building, J. R. Pistus, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purreyor.

PROSPECTUS Service of the Park

NASHVILLE UNION.

The Namerica Union was commenced a law weeks since, for the purpose of opposing the Rebet Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abstement, over all the States which have attempted to second. It helds as friends all who support, and as foce all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Teamous any Names and States.

Farmon and Nationality.

With rebels and traits has no compromise to make it contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Strawm Law of the Laws, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the coursey notwith-

it contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberites and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring a Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

ethiou must perish, no matter by what name it be ed.

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebei despoilant at Richmond by a perdicus Governor and corrupt Legislatore, and who have feit so beavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the memes of robel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and systicious men who have plotted our roin for their own aggrandizement be fastened to the pilitry of shame, no matter how high their. Mich in society, Let it be shown how the seffstyled defenders of \$8500thern Rights" are now leading marauding bands of free broturs and moge-troppers over our State, kindof fras-bioters and most troopers over our Sixte, kul-napping negrow, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railroad birligss and care, and unridering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern constitutions, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our rause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal mon everywhore and us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Fred Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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All communications on husiness with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be address to S. C. MERCER

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance Two ourrent transactions in Tennemen for months to some will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Usion will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(THE STREET OR LESS TO CONSTITUTE A SQUARK) l square, 1 day, \$1 00-each additional insertion \$ 1 week, 3 00—each additional square 1 00
2 " 4 50 " " " 2 00
1 month, 6 00 " " " 4 50
2 " 9 00 " " 4 5 00
3 " 12 00 " " 5 00
6 " 16 00 " " " 5 00

TO ADVERTISERS in DETAIL THE BATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: Half Column 1

10 44 <u>34</u> 45 samesaccontrac Advertisements occupying any special position de-side, 20 per cent, additional; special position outside, 10 per cent. Advertisements inserted in the Local Column

charged at the rate of twenty coats per line.

Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extensis. are, to be paid for by the advertiser.

Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

Announcements of Candidates.

Cash required in advance for all accertimements, sales by special agreement.

We, the understaned, have this day adopted the above ratio, to which we time corrected attenty to regular" principles, unknown to the ju-

WIL CAMBRON, for the Union JOHN WALLACK, for the Pagents Massynta, Tenn., July 17, 1803.

Mashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Beaderick Streets.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1862.

We do not endorse all the views in the following article, but it confains some suggestions pertinent to the times, which are worthy of the consideration of all who desire that this unholy rebellion shall be effectually and finally quelled; that the snake of treason shall be killednot scotched:

[From the At antic Month'y.]

The New Opposition Party.

In the rapid alternations of opinion produceed by the varying incidents of the present war, a few days effect the work of centuries. We may therefore be pardoned for giving an atique coloring to an event of recent occurrence. Accordingly we say, once upon a time, (Tuesday, July 1, 1862,,) a great popular convention of all who loved the Constitution and the place of meeting was the Cooper Institute, prominent husiness and professional men of that great metropolis. At this meeting, that eminently calm and learned jurist, the Honorable W. A. Duer interrupted the course of an elaborate 'argument for the constitutional rights of the Southern rebels by a melodramatic exclamation, that if we hanged the traitors of the country in the order of their guilt, "the next man who marched upon the scaffold after Jefferson Davis would be

Charles Sumner." The professed object of the meeting was to form a party devoted to the support of " the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Its practical effect was to give the Confederates and foreign powers a broad hint that the North was no longer a unit. The coincidence of ject all the more riculous. The babbling and bawling of the speakers about "the rights of the South." and "the infamous Abolitionists who disgraced Congress," were but faint echoes of the Confederate cannon which had just ceased to carry death into the Union ranks.

Both the speeches and the cannon spoke bostilty to the National Cause. The number of the dead, wounded, "missing," and demorolized members of the great Army of the Potomac exceeded, on that Tuesday evening, any army which the United States had ever, before the present war, arrayed on any battle-field -Jefferson Davis, on that evening was safer at Richmond than Abraham Lincoln was at Washington. A well-grounded apprehension, not only for the "Union," but for the safety of loyal States, was felt on that evening all over the North and West. It was, in fact, the darkest hour in the whole annals of the Republic. Even the authorities at Washington feared that the Army of the Potomac was destroyed. This was exactly the time for the Honorable Mr. Wickliffe and the Honorable Mr. Brooks, for the Honorable W. A. Duer and the Honorable Fernando Wood, to delight the citizens of New York with their peculiar eloquence. This was the appropriate occasion to stand up for the persecuted and down-trodden South! This was the grand opportunity to assert the noble principle, that, by the Constitution, every traiter had the right to be tried by a jury of traitors! This was the time to dishonor all the New England dead! This was the time to denounce the living worthies of New England! Hang Jeff. Davis? Oh, yes! We all know that he is secure behind his triumphant slayers of the real defenders of the Constitution and the Union. Neither hangman nor Major-General can get near

him. But Charles Sumner is in our power. We can hang him easily. He has not two or four hundred thousand men at his back. He travels alone and unattended. Do we want a constitutional principle for combining the two men in one act of treason? Here is a calm jurist, -here, gentlemen of the party of the Constitution and the Laws, is the Honorable W. A. Duer. What does he say Simply this: "Hang Jeff. Davis and Charles Sumner." Davis we cannot hang, but Sumner we can. Let us take onehalf of his advice; circumstances pre-

vent us from availing ourselves of the whole. There is, to be sure, no possibility of hanging Charles Sumner under any law known to us, the especial champions of the laws. But what then? Don't you see the Honorable W. A. Duer appeals, in this especial case, to "the higher law" of the mob? Don't you see that he desires to shield Jeff. Davis by weaving around his august person all the

risprudence of Marshall and Kent? But enough for the New York meet- ions. It is true that the Government esist. It was of no importance, except as tablished by the Constitution may fall by

fine cobwebs of the Law, while he pro-

poses to have Summer banged on "ir-

indicating the existence, and giving a but they have contrived to array on their by their companionship. Never before has Respectability so blandly consented to become the mere instrument and tool of Rascality. The rogues trust to inaugurate treason and anarchy under the pretence of being the special champions of the Constitution and the Laws. Their real adherents are called from the most desperate and dishonest portions of our population. They can hardly indite a leading article, or make a stump speech, without showing their proclivities to mob law. To be sure, if a known traitor is informally arrested, they rave about the violation of the rights of the citizen; but they think Lynch-law is good enough for "Abolitionists." If a General is assailed as being over prudent and cautious in his operations against the common enemy, they immediately laud him as a Hannibal, a Casar, and a Napoleon; they assume to be his special friends and admirers; they Union and all who hated " niggers," was called in the city of New York. The ceive to be his policy of maction; and as ceive to be his policy of inaction; and, as he is a great master in strategy, they and among the signers to the call were hint that his best strategic movement would be a movement, a la Cromwell, on the Abolitionized Congress of the United States. Disunion, anarchy, the violation of all law, the appeal to the lowest and fiercest impulses of the most ignorent portions of the Northern people,—these constitute the real stock-in-trade of " the Hang-Jeff .- Davis-and- Charles-Sumner'

party; but the thing is so managed, that, formally, this party appears as the special champion of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. Those politicians who personally dislike the present holders of political power, those politicians who think that the

measures of confiscation and emancipa-

tion passed by the Congress which has just adjourned are both unjust and impolitic, unconsciously slide into the aidthe meeting with the Federal reverses ers and abettors of the knaves they inbefore Richmond made its professed ob- dividually despise and distrust. The radicals" must, they say, at all events, be cheked; and they lazily follow the lead of the rascals. The rascals intend to ruin the country. But then they propose to do it in a constitutional way. The only thing, it seems, that a lawyer and a jurist can consider is Form. If the country is dismembered, if all its defenders are slain, if the Southern Confederacy is triumphant, not only at Richmond, but at Washington and New York, if eight millions of people beat twenty millions, and the greatest of all democracies ignominiously succumbs to the basest of all aristocracies, the true patriots will still have the consolation, that the defeat, the "damned defeat," occurred under the strictest forms of Law. Better that ten Massachusetts soldiers should be killed than that one negro should be illegally freed! Better that Massachusetts should be governed by Jeff. Davis than that it should be represented by such men as Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, notoriously hostile to t' e constitutional rights of the South! Subjection, in itself, is bad; but the great American idea of local governments for local purposes and a general government' for general purposes, still, thank God! may survive it. be sure, we may be beaten and enslaved. The rascals, renegades, and liberticides may gain their object. This object we shall ever contemn. But if they gain it fairly, under the forms of the Constitution, it is the duty of all good citizens to submit. Our Southern opponents, we acknowledge, committed some "irregularities"; but nobody can assert, that, in dealing with them, we deviated by a hair's-breadth, from the powers intrusted to the Government by the Fathers of the Republic. While the country is convulsed by a rebellion unprecedented in

the whole history of the world, we are compelled by our principles to look upon it as lawyers, and not as statesmen. We apply to it the same principles which our venerated forefathers applied to Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts and the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. To be sure, the "circumstances" are different; but we need not remind the philanthropic inhabitants of our section of the country, that "principles are eternal." We judge the existing case by these eternal principles. We may fail, and fail ignominiously; but, in our failure, nobody can say that we violated any sacred form of the ever-glorious Constitution of the United States. The Constitution has in it no provisions to secure its own existby unconstitutional means. It is therefore our duty, as lawyers as well as legislators, to allow the gentlemen who have repudiated it, because they were defeated in an election, to enjoy all its benefits. That they do not seem to appreciate these benefits, but shoot, in a rogues. shockingly "irregular" manner, all who | insist on imposing on them its blessings, furnishes no reason why we should partake in their guilt by violating its provis-

a strict adherence to our notions of the blundering expression to the objects of Constitution; but even in that event we one of the most malignant and unpatri- shall have the delicious satisfaction of otic factions which this country has ever | contemplating it in memory as a beauti- motion of Mr. Johnson, the vote on the seen. The faction is led by a few cold-blooded politicians universally known as the meanest sycophants of the South and the most impudent bullies of the North; always find a more exquisite delight in mediatting on the mental image of its lowing as an additional section: That the side a considerable number of honest and perfect features than in enjoying the President be and he is hereby auwell-meaning dupes by a dexterous appeal to conservative prejudice and conservative passion, so that hundreds serve is dead and gone; and our feeling respect to the service region of the service reg their ends who would feel contaminated garding it can be best expressed in the ments or battalions, which have been words in which the lyric poet celebrates heretofore organized, of conscripts, by his loyalty to the soul of the departed a general offic it in any of the States lying object of his affection :-

Though many a glitted mind we meet.
And faire t forms we see.
To live with them is far less excet.
Them to remainly t then.

It is fortunate both for our safety and the safety of the Constitution, that these politico-sentimental gentlemen represent only a certain theory of the Constitution. and not the Constitution itself. Their leading defect is an ineapacity to adjust their profound legal intellects to the altered circumstances of the country. Any child in political knowledge is competent to give them this important item of political information,-that by no constitution of government ever devised by human morality and intelligence were the rights of raseals so secured as to give them the privilege, of trampling on the rights of honest men. Any child in political knowledge is competent to inform them of this fundamental fact, underlying all laws and constitutions,that, if a miscreant attempts to cut your throat, you may resist him by all the means which your strength and his weakness place in your power. Any child in political knowledge is further competent to furnish them with this additional bit of wisdom,-that every constitution of government provides, under which the Constitution may guaranty fate: the same destiny pertains to the

"But," say the serene Hrinkers and scholars, whom the rogues use as monthpieces, "our object is simply to defend the Constitution. We do not believe that the Government has any of the socalled 'rights of war' against the rebels. If Jefferson Davis has committed the crime of treason, he has the same right to be tried by a jury of che district in which his alleged crime was committed that a murderer has to be tried by a similar jury. We know that Mr. Davis, in case the rebellion is crushed, will not only be triumphantly acquitted, but will be sent to Congress as Senator from Mississippi. This is mortifying in itself, but it still is a beautiful illustration of the merits of our admirable system of government. It enables the South to play successfully the transparent game of 'Heads I win, tails you lose,' and so far must be reckoned bad. But this evil is counterbalanced by so many blessings, that nobody but a miserable Abolitionist will think of objecting to the arrangement. We, on the whole, agree with the traitors, whose designs we lazily aid, in thinking that Jeff. Davis and Charles Sumner are equally guilty, in a fair estimate of the causes of our present misfortunes. Hang both, we say; and we say it with an inward confidence that neither will be hanged, if the true principles of the Constitution be carried

The political rogues and the class of honest men we have referred to acc, therefore, practically associated in one party to oppose the present Government. 'he rogues lead; the honest men follow. If this new party succeeds, we shall have the worst party in power that the country has ever known. Buchanan as President, and Floyd as Secretary of War, were bad enough. But Buchanan and Floyd had no large army to command, no immense material of war to direct. As far as they could, they worked mischief, and mischief only. But their means were limited. The Administration which will succeed that of Abraham Lincoln will have under its control one of the largest and ablest armies and navies in the world. Every general and every admiral will be compelled to obey the orders of the Administration. If the Administration be in the hands of secret traitors, the immense military and naval power of the country will be used for its own destruction. A compromise will be patched up with the Rebel States. The leaders of the rebellion will be invited back to their old seats of power. A united South combined with a Pro-slavery faction in the North will rule the nation. And ali this enormous evil will be caused by the simplicity of honest men in falling into the trap set for them by traitors and

The Art of War.

"Place of once before our eyes.
The quiter Warle whole trude and styeleryThree two the total sum-Strength and Disastella.

The Depletion of Texas of Troops.

In the rebel Senate on the 30th alt., on

Mr. Johnson then moved to add the tol-

west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Wigfall moved to except the State of Texas.

Mr. Ctark favored the original amendment. If the Senate refused to accept these organizations formed west of the Mississippi, it would be virtually an announcement that that section was to be

given up to the enemy. Mr. Oldham gave his cordial support to the proposition of the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Johnson.) This country, he said, was divided into three great geographical divisions, and within the limits of each were enough men to defead them respectively. The section west of the Mississippi was as important as any part of the Confederacy; but regiments ofer regiments have been transported east of the Mississippi far beyond the Alleghany Mouniains, to fight the battles in Virginia. I am proud of the fact that they were brought here, inasmuch as they were not needed at the time, and were an enormous expense to the Government. The enemy are going to make one convulsive movement, and I think it will be their last. My impression is, they will make an effort soon west of the Missis-

sippi. I have received information from an officer in the Engineer Department that the war-power it confers, against its the enemy has obtained a footing upon own overthrow by rebels and by enemies. the Gulf coast; they have possession of If rebels rise to the dignity and exert the Arkansas Pass. They are building the power of enemies, they can be pro-ceeded against both as rebels and as enemies. As rebels, the Government is possession of the entire coast. The bound to give them all the securities troops of Arkansas are united to us by to traitors. As enemies, the Government one as to the other, and Missouri is linkis restricted only by the vast and vague "rights of war," of which its own military necessities must be the final judge.

"But," Say the screne Wrinkers and bed in the same chain of good or ill fortune. The best troops of Texas you have transported east of the Mississippi, brought to Virginia, put into the hottest part of the contest, where they have been decimated and now three-fourths of each regiment from Texas sleep in their graves or have been discharged on account of sickness. Let this Government continue to draw on the fighting population of Texas to keep up these regiments, and Texas will be ruined, irretrievably ruined. I think it is wrong, and impolitic

and unjust. My constituents have families, property and homes to defend, and I protest against the men west of the Mississippi being transferred east of it, leaving their country open to the incursions of the enemy, north, east, west and

On the wild-goose Sibley expedition thirty-five hundred of the very best troops of Texas were sent to perish on the axid plains of New Mexico, and they have only drawn the enemy upon our frontier ready to come down upon us this winter. If the Government had sent these troops with other troops in Arkansas, and struck into Missouri, and there raised a hundred thousand men, which she would have farnished, seizing St. Louis, and made a diversion in favor of Tennessee and Kentucky, what would not have been accomplished that now remains to be done at the sacrifice of sceans of blood? I do not think it is just to deplete those States west of the Mississippi of their protective forces; that their troops should be brought away to fight the battles of the populous States. For this reason I will support the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr.

Johnson) as it stands. The question was further discussed by Messra. Johnson for and Wigfall against the amendment first introduced. The amendment of Mr. Wigfall was re-

The amendment of Mr. Johnson was The bill passed, and then the Senate,

on motion, went into executive session.

Sama young gentleman to a distin. guished medical practitioner in Philadelphia: "Doctor, what do you do for yourself, when you have a turn of headache. or slight attacks?"

"Go without my dinner, was the re-And if that does not cure you, what

"Go without my suppor." "But if that does not cure you, what

then ?" "Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicines ourselves, or use them in our families, for we know that straying is better, but we cannot make our patients believe it."

Two cars and but a strate transe, ity nature's laws, is must belong. The leaves she would asset a clear Repeat but helf-of word you hour.

If you repeat haif, you will certainly get the reputation of being an unscruyu-